ENGLAND.

There are thirty-one vessels advertised to sail from London for Australia.

On the 27th ult., Lord Stanley stated the circumstances which led to the condemnation of Mr. Murray, at Rome, and said, that the most active steps had been taken to procure a reversal of his condemnation, with what effect has still to be ascertained.

A coalfield has been discovered near Kelmscott, in Western Australia.

£2,000 was subscribed at the Jewish Passover, towards the erection of a new synagogue in Birmingham.

A lady who died lately at Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, has left annuities of £25 each to her grey mare and carriage mare.

A whole family at Somers Town has been poisoned by partaking of soup which had been allowed to stand for some time in a copper saucepan. With medical aid, they have all recovered, with the exception of one of the children, who is in a precarious state.

A rebellion has broken out in China, in Sin-on a district of the province of Canton. It arose in consequence of some collectors of taxes seizing the richer relations of defaulters, in the hope of receiving money as ransom. The inhabitants however became enraged, and rose and killed the magistrate of the district.

The *Friend of China* Journal of Jan. 7, says:—

It is reported that Seu the Governor General is at present in the city of Kuon-chow-too, and that the rebels have attacked it on all sides, having erected a powerful battery before each of the city gates, so as to be ready to attack the soldiers whenever they venture to come out. The Tartar troops are afraid to go out and fight, and have been besieged for more than ten days. A most urgent message has been sent by Sue to Woot chou (in Kwangse) for the two thousand troops lately sen there under Hentseangkwang, to return immediately for the relief of the city. We have not heard which side has gained the victory.

Sir Harry Smith has arrived in England. A gratifying reception was given him at Cape Town, previous to his embarkation, showing that the Colonists appreciate his services better than the Home Government. Sir Harry considers, that the *coup de grace* has been given to the Kaffir war by the late operations; but it seems, by the latest advices from the seat of war, that the enemy are as active as ever.

We learn that Col. Eyre had a severe action with a body of Kaffirs, in which he lost one captain and several men. The 12th Lancers also had a smart brush with the enemy. Major Gen. Cathcart, the new Governor, had arrived at British Caffraria, and commenced operations where Sir Harry left off. Nothing can be known of his success on the field for another mail or two.

INDIA.

A telegraph despatch, by last steamer, announced the fall of Rangoon and Martiban, and the capture by the British of 150 pieces of cannon. Martiban was stormed on the 5th of April with comparative ease, the troops having landed under fire from the ships, and advanced rapidly in conjunction with the artillery on the works of the enemy. A conflict of four or five hours' duration ensued, and the place was taken. The Burmese garrison was about 3000 strong. After driving the enemy from Martiban, the troops re-embarked and proceeded to join the forces on the Rangoon river.

Cholera has broken out among the British, since the capture of the city. It is said, that the Governor-General has claimed from the Burmese monarch the sum of £250,000 for the expenses of the war up to the 21st March, with a notification, that he will be charged £10,000 per day, until he accepts the terms dictated by the British.

From the North-west frontiers of India, advices are less satisfactory to the British. The revolted hill tribes keep up a harrassing warfare on the outposts. An insurrection against the government of Dost Mahommed has broken out. In Cabool his troops have been worsted. The state of the Nizam's territory is as bad as can be. Government credit is at an end; there is no revenue; and the country is covered with predatory bands. This state of things is favorable for the absorption of the territory by the English.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ILLINOIS."

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE MINES! MORE TROUBLE WITH THE CHINESE!

NEW YORK, June 12, 1852.

Steamship "Illinois" arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, with dates from San Francisco to May 18, 12 days later.

She brings the mails, 500 passengers, and nearly $2,000,000 in gold, on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The news from the Mines is of the most cheering character.

The Chinamen seems to be getting into bad order through the Mines generally, and will speedily be driven out, unless Government take some action to prevent their swarming over in such hordes.

The Chinamen have written to Hong Kong to stop any more of their countrymen from emigrating to the gold regions.

An affair of honor occurred at Washington, opposite Sacramento, between H. De Courcey, editor of the *Calaveras Chronicle*, and W. H. Carter, in which the former was shot through the body.

A difficulty had occurred at Atchison's Bar between a party of 30 Americans and Europeans, and 150 Chinamen, in which the former were successful, having succeeded in driving the Chinamen away.

Cattle were selling at the ranchos for $16 to $20.

New discoveries have been made in the Missouri bar, which have created considerable excitement.

From all parts of the country the accounts are favorable for the coming year.

Provisions from the mines are abundant and cheap.

The "Oregon," from San Francisco, brought $1,600,000 in freight.

Indian affairs appear to be in about the same position as at previous accounts. There had been severe Indian fights, with losses on both sides, but it is generally conceded, that the Indians are beginning to take warning by the severe lessons they have received. A letter from the South Fork of the Feather river, says:—

"Most of the chiefs and honest men among the Indians, known to be friendly, have procured certificates from miners and merchants well known, that they are good, &c., which they carefully wrap up and carry with them, taking great satisfaction in presenting their credentials to every man they meet with a rifle."

The absence of any more large conflagrations has had a tendency to restore confidence in investments of capital, and given an impetus to improvement and monetary transactions generally.

The Common Council are taking measures to light the streets with gas.

The Vigilance Committee have deemed it proper, owing to recent developments, to hold meetings again, but, as yet, no occasion for their interference has offered.

It was stated that another Indian expedition is being got up on the plan of the famous enterprise in El Dorado county.

The construction of telegraph lines was about being commenced.

The small pox was raging at Stockton.

Rumors are again current of fillibustering expeditions from California to the Sandwich Islands, and it is said, that information to this effect had been forwarded to the goverment.

In the proceedings of the Sandwich Islands Legislature, we find the following:—

"Mr. Sheldon offered a Resolution expressing the disapprobation of the House upon the reports in circulation abroad, to the effect, that the people of this kingdom were desirous of coming under the American Government, and calling for an enquiry, as to the source from which such reports have emanated. Passed."

In the House of Nobles the Committee of three, appointed by the last Parliament, had reported a new Constitution. It was under discussion at the latest advices, and had been amended in some important respects, at the suggestion of Mr. Willy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who avowed himself in favor of a Constitution assimilating in principle with that of Great Britain.

On the night of the 14th May, a severe earthquake was experienced on Hawaii, and, on the 15th, a new eruption broke out about three miles to the southward of the one reported in February. The last eruption did but little damage, having passed over an uninhabited district, and not meeting in its course either villages or cultivated land.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—In the absence of the arrival of numerous clipper ships, now due at this port, we have had a very inactive market for all kinds of goods.

The sales of Georgetown Flour have been made at $8 per bbl., and in some cases even less.—Gallego and Haxall at $8 to $8,50, while to-day the latter is held with great firmness at $8,75 to $9 per bbl. Corn Meal continues very scarce and high and consumption greatly limited for lack of supply—nominal price $15 per bbl.

White Pine Boards, planed, $60 to $65; yellow Pine Flooring, $85 to $90. It is hazardous to ship Lumber here from the East, as our market will hereafter be abundantly supplied from our own mills.

Gold Dust is scarce, and commands $17,25 to $17,35 per ounce. Exchange on New York, sight 3 per cent premium, which, at the average mint returns, pays a loss to the banker or bill drawer of $½ to $1 per cent. Small American coin continues to command ½ per cent premium. English sovereigns are worth $5 each. Mexican dollars 5½ per cent premium. Wages—Seamen, $20 to $70 per month; Laborers, $4 to $5 per day; Carpenters, $7 to $8 per day; workers in machinery, $8 to $10 per day.

UNITED STATES.

The telegraphic wire was struck, near Galena last week, by atmospheric lightning, and melted about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator who saw the stroke, describes the electric exhibition as a chain of fire, stretching both ways, as far as he could see, across the landscape.

A terrible conflagration occurred in Savannah on the 26th ult. Before the flames could be subdued, twenty stately dwelling houses were destroyed. The loss of property is not stated, but is supposed to be very great.

The money received for licenses in New York, during May, amounted to $2,515,025, of which $2,405 were for taverns.

A GREAT INVENTION.—A new light has been introduced to the public at Washington by E. M. Hall, patentee, supplanting camphene on account of its unexplosive character, and which can be furnished one hundred per cent cheaper than gas. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in expressing their opinion of its superior merits.—All who witnessed this self-generating light consider it a great discovery.

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.—A fire occurred at Wetumpha, Alabama, on Saturday last, which destroyed the business part of the place. The loss is estimated at between $300,0000 and $400,000, with $90,000 insurance.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The building known as Washington's Head Quarters, situated on Pearl and Broad Streets, occupied as an extensive boarding and lodging house, was consumed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. It is feared several lives were lost. One woman jumped from the fourth story window into the arms of a bystander, and escaped unhurt. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The extensive foundry of W. C. Davis & Co., near Broadway and Court street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss heavy.

On Friday and Saturday nights last, there was frost in the vicinity of Portland, Maine, and in some places, in low ground, the springing vegetation was severely nipped. A heavy white frost was observed in the low lands, in the vicinity of Newburyport on Friday morning.

IRON MASTS.—A foreign vessel is now lying at Liverpool, which has Iron masts, instead of wooden ones, 70 feet high.

OUTRAGE.—In Loudoun, Fanquier county, Va., an outrage was perpetrated a few days since unparalleled in this day of outrage and wrong. A young man from the north, a graduate of Yale College, and of highly reputable connexions, was engaged as a teacher in that county. He became enamored of a beautiful young girl in the neighborhood, with whom he eloped and married at Washington. The young lady had many suitors, who being greatly enraged at thus being outwitted by a Yankee schoolmaster, determined on revenge. One of them went to Washington and invited the bridegroom and bride to his house and sent his carriage for them to some point on the railroad. In returning, the carriage was waylaid, the man dragged from the side of his wife and despite her screams and imploring appeals for mercy, he was bound hand and foot and beaten until life was nearly extinct.—*Boston Mail.*

The bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs nine hundred clerks; should a clerk be too old for service, he is charged on half-pay for life. There are no windows on the street; light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the Bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the centre of the Bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the courts, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire. The Bank was incorporated in 1664. Capital £18,000,000, or $90,000,000.

A WRETCHED END.—A woman residing in Queen Street, was one morning last week found dead in her bed, a rum bottle being found near her. She was known in the neighbourhood to have been much addicted to drunkenness, and to have been drinking the evening before her heath.—*Temperance Telegraph.*

CANADA.

A RUNAWAY LAKE.—A short time ago a large lake, two miles and a half long, and located about eight miles from the village of Brighton, Canada, burst its banks and completely drained out the water on the neighbouring land. The bank through which the water broke was about forty feet in height. The rush of water dug a channel twenty-five feet deep, and one hundred feet wide, for a length of two miles, uprooting forest trees, carrying away mill-dams, and drowning two men. Thus occurred the singular phenomenon of a lake being emptied in a few days. The work was done with astonishing rapidity, independent of the drainage system.

Mr. E. Hall, a respectable citizen of Quebec, aged 72 years, committed suicide on the 31st ult., by cutting his throat with a razor, having seated himself opposite to a mirror.

A WHOLE VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Toronto Colonist of June 1st, gives the following account of the destruction by fire of the Village of Cooksville.

"A whole village in ruins! What an awful spectacle. Having just returned from a visit to the site of Cooksville, we are enabled to lay the following information, collected on the spot, before our readers.

About 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, a fire broke out in the blacksmith's shop of John Belcher, in Cooksville.

The flames extended eastwardly along the North side of Dundas st., devouring exery consumable thing in the range, and extending Northwardly from the street to the extremity of the Village in that direction; so that the whole of the buildings, from Belcher's smith's shop, Eastwardly, bounded by Dundas-street, have been entirely destroyed. So complete has been the destruction, that the houses and their contents, fences, wooden pavements, and everything consumable, within the reach of the flames, were entirely destroyed.

Several times Saville's Hotel, on the south side of Dundas Street, took fire, but it was fortunately kept under, so as to save the hotel and out-buildings. On this (south) side of the street, there were several houses destroyed to the East of the hotel. The fire raged furiously for upwards of two hours, when at length there occurred an awful storm, and the torrents of rain that fell quenched the fire, and prevented its spreading further. The amounts insured are considered to bear but a small comparison with the extent of the loss. Cooksville is a pleasant village, on the Great Western road, about sixteen miles west of Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA.

MILITARY.—In consequence of the reduction of the force in this garrison (Halifax), there is now no Commissioned officer stationed at the Main Guard, Queen's Wharf. The Dockyard Guard is at present in charge of a Subaltern, and there is no guard at all at the Commandant's quarters, opposite the Jail.

We learn by our United States exchanges, that the Cholera has broken out among the emigrants by land, to California.

GOLD!—There is now no doubt whatever, that gold—real, veritable Gold, has been discovered in Nova Scotia in large quantities and of great purity. Samples have been forwarded to scientific men in this city *with strict injunctions to secrecy*—nor will the parties confide the locality of their diggins even to the men whom they are consulting as to the quality of the article they are digging.

The extract of a letter in another column is genuine—notwithstanding its flippant appearance. It was sent to a friend of the party, who has allowed us to make use of it.

We are informed, that a telegraphic despatch has been received, stating that people are flocking to Annapolis from St. John, and that the rush is so great that seamen cannot be got to man the vessels up the Annapolis River.

The desire of the Miners to keep their diggings secret, is because the General Mining Association claim all the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia, and would of course seize on any diggins of value that have been or may be discovered.

Works on the Geology of Nova Scotia will now be in demand; but we believe, none are to be had, except a few copies of Gesner's Mineralogy remaining at Belcher's.

When the real prolific gold locality comes to be found out, we rather think two or three regiments of troops will be required to maintain the rights of the Mining Association; for we may readily imagine, that the people will not be driven from fields of glittering gold without a desperate struggle.

RISE OF LABOR.—The leading article in the January number of Blackwood's Magazine, is by the celebrated historian, Allison. In it he predicts the happiest results as likely to follow the recent gold discoveries—both in California and Australia. He says, the consequences of an annual supply of $1,000,000 will be incalculable in increasing the happiness of mankind. The changes will come gradually, he thinks, but come they will, as sure as any change produced by fixed laws.

It was estimated by a lecturer before the New York Historical Society, that in the year 1901, the population of the United States will number 102,000,000.

We learn by private advices from Halifax, that it is quite likely that the Legislature will decide to accept the offer of the Contractors, and instead of embarking the whole resources of the Province in a Government line to Amherst, give sufficient encouragement to lines East and West. It is probable, however, that the failure of Mr. Howe's plans will produce a change of Government and a new election.—*St. John Courier.*

The boat fishermen inform us, that, since the steamer has commenced her trips, the codfish, which before were abundant on the coast, have been frightened off, so that our tables will be deprived of the luxury of fresh cod, for the present.—*Yarmouth Register.*

A thousand barrels of mackerel were seined from a wharf in Chatham last week.

The remains of the late Rev. Edward D. Very were found on Wednesday, and were to be interred in Horton yesterday.—*Ib.*

English Mail of June 12.

(From the Halifax British North American, June 23.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, Captain Stone, arrived at noon to-day, in 11 days from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th. Niagara was detained off the harbour since 9 o'clock, last evening by fog. She brought nine passengers for this city and fifty-one for Boston. The news is unimportant.

In the House of Commons on the 10th instant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, that the expense of the Kaffir war having been much less than was anticipated, he should not have occasion to move the vote of £200,000 he had placed on the table on account of that extraordinary item of military charge.

Louis Napoleon has threatened to expel the correspondents of the London Times, Daily News and Morning Chronicle, from France. These papers, 'beard the lion in his den,' stating that if he does, 'another and another shall succeed.'

News from the Cape of Good Hope to the 3d of May has been received. Hostilities are raging as fiercely as ever. The new Commander-in-Chief has commenced a new and vigorous policy. The Kaffirs under Macomo have gone back to the Waterkloof, and continue to fight as fierce and obstinately as ever.

In Germany the antagonism of parties respecting the Zollverein has reached a serious height. Some concession, or an open rupture, must speedily take place.

The Grand Council of Ticino, in Switzerland, consisting of 114 members, has passed a law suppressing the Roman Catholic religious corporations existing in the Canton, and confiscating their property.

There has been a severe shock of earthquake at Swansea, which set the bells a ringing.

Mr. Macaulay will stand for Edinburgh at the ensuing elections; but will not consent to canvass or take any active part in his return.

In the House of Commons on the 8th instant, Mr. Fergus O'Connor had committed some extraordinary capers, having assaulted Sir B. Hall and some other Hon. Members. No doubt is now entertained as to the state of his mind. The unfortunate gentleman, it was thought, would be handed over to the proper authorities.

A fortnight's later news has been received from Australia. The yield of gold continues steady and unabated.

IRELAND.

Bulls have arrived from Rome, appointing Dr. Cullen, archbishop of Dublin, and also apostolic administrator of Armagh, till a successor is appointed there. The 29th instant has been fixed for the ceremony of installation.

The Belfast Mercury gives a most cheering account of the state of agriculture in an extensive district of the county of Tyrone.

The first power-loom factory connected with the cotton trade which has yet been set to work in Ulster, is at present in course of completion at Belfast.

Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., was called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, on Monday last.

The telegraph between Galway and Dublin is in such a state of completion, that several messages have been transmitted.

FRANCE.

The Chateau of Eu has been seized by the state.

A second warning was on Wednesday given to the *Constitutionnel*, by the Minister of Police.

A *communique* in the *Moniteur* denies that the Government will propose a law to interdict work on Sundays.

The correspondents of the Chronicle, Advertiser and Daily News, have received warnings from the police. The second warning given to the *Constitutionnel*, which enables the Government to suspend or suppress that paper, has caused much surprise.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, settling the composition attributions of the Council of Jamaica.

M. P. J. Proudhon, the well-known Socialist writer, has been set at liberty, having completed three years' imprisonment to which he was condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Seine.

The *Messager du Midi* states, that Madame Lafarge, who has been pardoned by the President of the Republic, was at Montpellier on the 1st inst.

The Corse steamer brought into Havre on Thursday morning four, English boats, taken in the act of dredging for oysters within the French lines.

The frigate Erigone has sailed from Brest for Cayenne with 161 convicts, and part of the *personnel* of the new penal colony in that place. The new schooner the Ile de Madame, destined for the local service of the colony, also sailed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)

INDIA—THE BURMESE WAR.

The following despatch has arrived in anticipation of the Overland Mail:—

MARSEILLES, 11th June, 5 a. m.

Advices from Bombay are to the 12th May.

The enemy made an effort to retake Martiban by a surprise, but were driven back with immense loss.

PARIS, Thursday.

The English ambassador has applied to the French Government for further explanations respecting the proceedings with the London newspaper correspondents.

ROME.—Hopes were entertained, that the sentence of death passed upon Murray would be mitigated.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852.

SUPREME COURT.—The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County commenced its sittings this morning. Hon. Chief Justice Hodgson took his seat on the Bench for the first time since his appointment. In charging the Grand Jury, he took occasion to comment upon the ability, integrity, and courtesy of the late Chief Justice Jarvis, during his 24 years' occupancy of the Bench. Charles Stewart, Esq., of Rosebank, was elected foreman of the Grand Jury.

EXTRA.—Not being able to furnish in to-day's paper, all the matter we have in hand and in course of preparation, from want of Room, we purpose issuing an extra on Thursday to enable us to do so.

TO THE HON. GEORGE COLES.

SIR;

The early history of this, your native country affords matter for philosophic reflection. At the time when the settlement of the Island—then called St. John's—was determined upon by the British Ministry, the notions of the tenure, by which the Colonies were held by the Mother Country, were of the most vague, indeterminate, and wild nature. The Sovereign looked upon all countries, newly discovered by his subjects, as part and parcel of his own private estate *jure divino*, and which he had a right to dispose of, as he considered, most to his own private advantage; and, as all America was believed to abound in gold, silver, and precious stones, a reservation of these, or at least a considerable part of them, was inserted in every grant, nor are those of Prince Edward Island exceptions. The mercantile part of the community viewed them as valuable, only as they contributed to enrich themselves. There were some few, indeed, who looked upon the importance of Colonial Possessions in a true light, and estimated them at a correct value. These considered them as but territorial extensions of the Parent state: immense reservoirs, into which the surplus population of the nation might drain itself off, and which, instead of being a burthen, would become the source of true wealth to those who went, as well as those who remained. In accordance with the kingly idea of the matter, the Island of St. John was divided into sixty-seven Lots, and given away to those, to whom the Sovereign or his Ministers either were or chose to consider themselves under obligations, to remunerate for services performed to one or the others. If the solution of a problem, as to how much Colonial mismanagement a give tract of land would be able to surmount, and how many obstacles it would be able to remove or break through and finally triumph over, in spite of every endeavor to crush it, had been required of the Ministry of that day, they could not have gone more scientifically to work than they did, in the attempt to colonize this Island.

How slow, previously to the American revolutionary war, was the progress of improvement, I need not stop here to describe; but it is of importance to remark, at how very early a period the people themselves joined in the endeavor to keep the Colony from rising to that wealth and importance with the celerity and speed to which the great ease with which the lands could be cleared, the superiority of its soil, and its conveniency to navigable waters, entitled it. As early as 1785, the Legislature consolidated into one the different Acts that had been previously in force for raising a revenue: a wise and judicious measure, had the Law not been accompanied by clauses which, in the first instance, rendered it perpetual, and afterwards gave the disposal and apropriation of the fund raised to the Governor and Council subject to no control, from the very body from which the authority to collect it emanated. It was a suicidal act of legislation peculiar, as far as I can learn, to this Island. By rendering the Representative of the Crown independent of the people, it put it in the power of any tyrannical Governor to dispense with the meetings of the Legislature as often as he pleased, a privilege which one of them did not hesitate to avail himself of, for Governor Smith refrained from calling the Assembly together from 1820 till the time he was superseded, in 1824, by Col. Ready. How much longer he would have continued to have acted in this unconstitutional manner, it is impossible to say, as it is equally difficult to predicate, what would have been the result, if a more politic man, and one less fond of the show of arbitrary rule, had kept the people amused by the annual meetings of an Assembly, who had little or no power to thwart his no less arbitrary but more covert determination to keep the sovereign authority in his own hands. Governor Smith, however, conceiving himself possessed of unlimited power, was determined to use it, and, as is inevitably the case, forgot the true boundaries over which it is dangerous for even unlimited power to attempt to pass: the consequence was, and let it be a warning to you, that he was driven from his place in the plenitude of that power, in the midst of fancied security. However hurtful his administration might have been, his acts of tyranny and consequent overthrow were so far beneficial, that a spirit of constitutional jealousy was engendered in the minds of the people, from which have proceeded results which have been productive of the greatest advantages to the prosperity of the Island. We are now nearing the time, if we have not already arrived at it, from whence to date the origin of the dreaded Family Compact, which, in a few years, grew so rapidly in strength, and, as it is thought, exerted such powerful and, at the same time, such baneful influence over the destinies of the Island. You were not, probably, of sufficiently mature age, to notice particularly the state of the Island at the time of Governor Smith's departure. Yet you must have known, that there were but few roads and bridges, no public wharfs, except the solitary one of Charlottetown. The only public buildings were the Court House, now the Post Office, and the present Market House in Charlottetown, for the Jail was a ruin, a disgrace to any community, and, therefore, not entitled to be called a public building. Shall I bring to your remembrance, that the mail was brought over in summer, once a week, in a little schooner not larger than a good pleasure boat, and, in the winter, in a knapsack on Mr. Smith's back, who crossed over once a month, by the way of the Wood Islands! There was a Post Office certainly in Charlottetown, but there was not one in any other part of the country. Provision for public education there was none. In short the Island was in almost as helpless a state, as if it had not been settled above ten years. This was the condition in which the old Administration found the Island. At this time, the Executive Council and the Legislative were composed of the same individuals: and the Parliament might, with perfect truth and propriety, be said to consist but of two branches—the Governor and the House of Assembly; for it was not to be supposed, that the sworn confidential advisers of the Representative of the Crown, would, in their Legislative capacity, turn round and endeavor to oppose him, on whom their very existence, as Councillors, depended. The necessary consequence of such a state of things was, that the Executive being so far independent of the Representatives of the people, and having the control of a continually increasing revenue, suffered the latter to do pretty much as they pleased. It is true, that the Council did make a claim to have the items of appropriation sent up to them *seriatim*, that they might exercise a right of *veto* upon each; but, after some contest, the Lower House prevailed, and the claim was gradually abandoned by the Upper. I will, in my next, take a short view of the manner in which business was conducted, and the various changes that were introduced into the Constitution of the Colony previous to the adoption of that more *perfect* form, of which you claim the honor of being the originator.

In the mean time,
I am your obedient servant,
PROPOSITI TENAX.

THUNDER STORMS.—From various parts of the country we hear reports of the damage sustained by the recent thunder storms. At St. Eleanor's, a house owned by a person of the name of Andrews was struck by the electric fluid, the chimney destroyed, and a large portion of the sills rent asunder, doing other trifling damage. On the Great Western Road we hear the electric fluid struck a stove-pipe protruding through the roof of a house occupied by Mr. Robinson, descended into the house, split the stove to pieces, and escaped into the cellar.

On Wednesday last, during the storm the electric fluid struck the house of Mr. Donald M'Kinnon, Ten Mile Hill, Princetown Road, and literally shattered it to pieces, and notwithstanding there were seven children, and Mrs. McKinnon, in the house at the time, they all escaped uninjured. It is difficult to ascertain where the house was first struck—the chimney was knocked down, the saddle-board turn off, and the house spread about 18 inches at the top—all the windows were blown out, and one end of the building burst out about two feet. Every pot and pan in the house were shattered to pieces; and two hens and a pig, outside the door, killed on the spot. We understand the house is so complete a wreck, that the family were obliged to remove to a neighbor's for shelter.—*Islander.*

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose from Pictou on Friday 25th—Rev. Mr. Narroway, Rev. Mr Black, G. R Young, Esq., Messrs. David Taylor, R. Doull, Peter Crerar, E. Doull, David Fraser, W. M. Campbell, A. Robertson—3 in the steerage.

In the Unicorn, Mutch, from St. John's Newfoundland—Mrs. Chambers, Miss McIntosh, Miss Duchemin; Messrs. Robinson Hodgson, H. Longworth, J. Rowe, Crabb, Boyle, Perkins, and Capt McDonald.

In the steamer Rose for Pictou, on 22nd inst.—D. Brenan, Esq., G. R. Goodman, Esq., Revs. Messrs. Kier, Patterson, and Murray; Messrs. A McDonnell, Gileb, R. McLaren; Miss Cameron, two Misses Goodman, Mrs. Reddin, Mrs, Gaul, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Watt, and Mrs. Rider—10 in the steerage.

In the Steamer Rose, from Pictou, on 23rd inst.—G. R. Goodman, Esq.; two Misses Goodman, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Watt; Rev. Mr. Byers; Messrs. Cateman, Thomas, Geo. Beer, P. Gaul, A. McQueen—and 4 in the steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

June 23.—Schr. George Coles, Fraser, Pictou—coal.
— Dove, Robertson, Pictou—soap.
— Rob Roy, Aylward, Newfoundland; salt.
— Flora, Hingley, Pictou—flour.
24 Wasp Lang, Shediac—plank.
— Combine, Reid, Nova Scotia—bal.
28 Waltron, Moore, Halifax—general cargo.

CLEARED:

June 17.—Barque Tancred, Brinsmead, Shediac—to finish loading
—Schr. Margaret, Steel, Fishing Voyage.
18—Brig Primrose, Perry, Glasgow—timber and deals.
— Waterloo, De Grace, N.B.—goods.
19 Mary Ann, Anderson, Pictou—potatoes.
— Triumph, Hay, Boston—oats.
21 Elmira, Hobbs, Pictou—bal.
— Glide, Robinson. Fishing Voyage.
22 Industry, Craswell, Cape Breton—bal.
— Mary Elizabeth, McLeod, Miramichi;—bal.
23 Dolphin, Chin, Newfoundland—sundries.
24 Flora, Hingley, Pictou—bal.
28 Dove, Robertson, Pictou.
— Mayflower, Purdy, Halifax.
29—Brig William, Hobbs, Plymouth—timber, deals, &c.—by James Peake.